## A NOTABLE DINNER IN LONDON HE WOULD NOT UNDERTAKE THE FOR-

MR BAYARD AND THE CHIEF GUESTS OF THE EVENING RESPOND TO TOASTS.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON THE TOASTMASTER

MIRAL ERBEN'S SPEECH THE HIT THOSE PRESENT.

London, May 24.—The dinner to Rear-Admiral goen, Captain Mahan and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago was given at St. James's Hall this evening. Lord George Hamilon, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, preaded. Rear-Admiral Erben sat on his left and by the Earl of Carlisle and Admiral Hornby, The walls of the hall and the balustrades were draped with the colors of the United States and great Britain. Above the orchestra was the in-"Bood is thicker than water." The and of the Pertsmouth division of the Royal the toasts. The first piece was "Hail Columbia" was "The Star Spangled Banner,"

After reading 1-tiers of regret from Lord Roseers, Lord Northbrook and others, Lord George Hamilton proposed the toasts to the Queen and and, adding: "May the subjects of both drink this toast: 'Long may their intuence continue to sway the national policy of

heir respective countries ' In proposing the toast to the United States, the chairman said, in part: "During the last century the progress of the United States in wealth and territory and population-in all the highest attributes of civilization-has been marvellous and without a parallel in the history of the world. We believe that the omnipotent energy which accomplished these results was due largely to the racial qualities -to those qualities which originally this country transmitted to America. Cheers.) But while the material prosperity of this great country is so wonderful, it is equally satisfactory to know that there has been a marked change for the better in the relations existing between the United States and Great Britain. One hundred and ten years ago we parted in anger, after bloodshed. Now we meet together as the reconciled members of one fam-

MR BAYARD SPEAKS FOR THE UNITED STATES, The toast was drunk standing and amid expressions of great enthusiasm. Mr. Bayard, in responding to it, spake substantially as follows:

"I am sincerely grateful for the manner in which this toast has been received. I feel very deeply the honor of being the envoy of my coun try to this kingdom, and the graciousness of the reception which I have experienced in London and elsewhere in England has made me feel the heartiness of the welcome thus given to me as a representative of my countrymen. For this welcome I give you my sincerest thanks. I do not feel that this is an ordinary occasion of festivity. Hospitality, courtesy, mutual service, ald in need, sympathy or sorrow-these, thank God, are exchanged abundantly by the two great branches of the English-speaking people. (Loud cheers.) None feel this so strongly as those who face the sees. It to they who know best the sympathis that bind the hearts of the sailors of the two nations to-night.

Mr. Bayard recalled the services of Matthew Containe Maury, who, he said, blessed with his ices the commerce of the United States and Great Britain and every navigator of every clime Another illustration, he said, suggested painful scenes, because it must be taken from the dreadful dvll war in America, but it was none the less When the famous conflict was fought he Merrimac and the Monitor in Hamp-

ton Roads the old wooden navies of the world were virtually out of existence.

"But if I should be asked," he continued, "whose writings, whose thoughts, have prepared the most profound impression upon all who love England, I should say Captain Alfred Mahan's. (Cheers.) When his pen wrote the single line, (Cheers.) When his pen wrote the single line, England was saved at Trafaigar, a light was fashed across the page of history that will never be forgotten by the men who have the safety of England at heart. Important as his services flave been to others, we cannot forget that he is our countryman. As a complement to the thoughts generated by Captain Mahan's mind and recorded by his pen, I would say that physical force must never be divorced from moral force." (Cheers.)

ADMIRAL ERBEN'S HAPPY SPEECH. Admiral Hornby proposed the toast to the United States Navy, and Rear-Admiral Erben respended to it in the most successful speech of

the evening. He said, in substance: "I wish I could find words to express fully my relings this evening in response to the enthusiasm with which this toast has been received, but I am unable to do so. Never since I entered the service of my country has such a compliment been paid to the American Navy as is paid to-might on the birthday of the Queen. When Raglishmen make up their minds to receive a tranger they take him to their hearts night and day. I cannot find words to express what I

wish to say in behalf of the officers of Chicago."

After recalling several interesting experient After recalling several interesting experiences in Chinese waters while co-operating with the British in suppressing the pirates, Rear-Admiral Sten caused tremendous applause by referring to the naval review in New-York, last year. "When I saw that parade," he said, "I thought that the day of jubilee had come. (Laughter.) The lion and the eagle marching down Broadway most triumphantly together, in the only way they ever will go." (Cheers.) In closing his speech the Rear-Admiral thanked his entertainers "from the bottom of his heart," both for himself and his fellow officers.

## CAPTAIN MAHAN'S RESPONSE.

neral Lord Roberts, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, who sat on Admiral Erben's left, proposed the toast to Captain Mahan and the officers of the Chicago. Exceptional enthusiasm was manifested during Lord aid that the officers of the Chicago would re-Sember to the end of their days the cordiality of their reception in London. He acknowledged the assistance which he had received from many British officers when he was writing his book. He proposed the health of the British navy, with

be sentiment that its future career might be as beneficent as its past had been glorious.

Lord Brassey replied to the toast to the navy, be banquet, he said, was not merely a return the courtesy extended to the British in Newbork last year. The promoters had aimed escally to express the feeling of affection prevent throughout Great British for their kin oughout Great Britain for their kin

nd the sea. SOME OF THE GUESTS AT THE DINNER. ong those present were Lords Carlisle, Falath, Darniey, Sidmouth, Lingen, Addington, averton, De Saumarez; Sir Saul Samuel, Arent-General in London for New-South Wales; a-Commodore Childers, Admirals McClintock, Accester, Bays, Colomb, Hamilton, Hoskins and Kerr, Conan Doyle, Lieutenants W. P. Potter, W. O. Halme and Gerald Malthy; Lieutenant Theometrists, and the Commander Clover, with the other officers of the Chicago; J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, First Secretary of the United States Embassy; L. Anderson, Second Secretary; Colonel W. Ludlow, military attaché; Captain W. S. Cowles, naval attaché, and Patrick Collins, Consul-General; William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the United States Mayy; Colonel John Hay, Colonel Gordon Kane, S. D. Warren, J. H. Seaverne, B. S. D'Aubigne, C. F. Gardner, L. G. Stevenson, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Lieutenant C W. Bellairs, Major-General Bake, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. S. Carke, Major Edye, Captain W. H. Hall, Professor Laughton, Captain Le Clerc, the Lord Ayor of London, Major-General Lord Metheun, Lieutenant-General Turon and Commander C. Robinson. Int-General in London for New-South Wales;

ERBEN AND MAHAN HONORED DUPUY DECLINED THE TASK. FIVE COKE STRIKERS KILLED. SHE IS MRS. FELLOWS NOW.

MATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.

M. PEYTRAL THEN SENT FOR BY M. CARNOT-HIS VISIT TO M. BOURGEOIS-THE LATTER LIKELY TO BE AGAIN SUMMONED

M. Dupuy, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to the Elysée Palace this morning, and conferred with him for forty-five minutes. M. Dupuy expressed his belief that it would be necessary to adopt a radical policy, the effort to construct a homogeneous moderate Republican Ministry having falled. He could not undertake the formation of such a Ministry, however, with-out first consulting his friends.

After leaving the Palace M. Dupuy had a consultation with M. Raymond Poincaré, formerly Minister of Agriculture, at the close of which he returned to the E ysée, where he remained in c.n.

ference with President Carnot for a short time. He finally declined positively to undertake the construction of a Ministry and withdrew.

M. Peytral, after an hour's conference with the President, said he feared it would be useless for him to undertake to form a Cabinet, but he promised to consult his friends. He visited M. Bourhim to undertake to form a Cabinet, but he promised to consult his friends. He visited M. Bourgeois and begged him to undertake the task. M. Bourgeois refused, but his manner indicated that he would be amenable to pressure. It is expected that President Carnot will summon M. Bourgeois again after M. Peytral reports. Many of the morning newspapers expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to form a new Ministry until after President Carnot should have made some definite statement as to his intentions in regard to seeking re-election to the

ntions in regard to seeking re-election to the

THE QUEEN'S SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY. CELEBRATIONS AT WINDSOR AND IN NOVA SCOTIA.

London, May 24.- The dawning of the Queen's soy enty-fifth birthday was celebrated by the ringing of

enty-fifth birthday was celebrated by the ringing of bells and the firing of a royal salute of twenty-one guns at Windsor. Flacs were displayed from the towers of the castle and the streets and houses were decorated with bunting.

Halffax N. S. May 24.—The anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria was celebrated throughout Nova Scotla to-day with "Queen's weather." In Haliffax General Montgomery Moore held a review of the Imperial troops and of the 65th Battallon of Canadlan militia. This citadel was cayly desorated with flass and bunting, surmounting which was the royal standard of England.

Consulate, as well as the English shipping in the harbor, hoisted the Union Jack, but owing to the character of the day there was not much display and the flags hung dull and limp under the leaden sky. The Wilson and Lamport and Hoit steamers in the East River as usual did their less to make a display. The British flag was not hoisted on the City Hay.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EYE OPERATED ON. THE CATARACT SUCCESSFULLY REMOVED-NO AN-AESTHETIC USED-THE PATIENT

RESTING EASILY. London, May 24.-The following bulletin was is-

Mr. Gladstone's right eye was operated upon for cataract quite successfully this morning at 9:30 okclock. Mr. Gladstone's health is well maintained. E. NETTLESHIP. S. H. HABERSHORN.

Dr. Nettleship examined Mr. Gladstone's eye yesterday and decided to operate upon it this morning. The result has confirmed the original diagnosis, Mr. Gladstone was in excellent spirits after the opera-Gradatone was in the tion. He is in bed in a dark room and resting quietly. Dr. Nettleship had ordered absolute quiet as essential to the ex-Premier's speedy recovery and directed that no one except the members of his family be admitted to his presence. The cataract was hard, and therefore the more easily removed No chloroform or other anaesthetic was used. Drs. Nettleship and Habershorn have ordered that the ex-Premier be specially dieted as a precaution against inflammation. This builetin was issued at 'clock this evening:

Mr. Gladstone's condition is in all respects sa-actory. He has passed a comfortable day and

The Prince of Wales and a number of diplomata, by the United States Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, called this afternoon to inquire as to Mr. Gladstone's condition, and were informed by Lord Rendel that his symptoms were extremely favorable. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of York congratulated Mrs. Gladstone upon the success of the operation.

REPORT OF THE PARIS'S CAPTAIN. DENVING THAT HE CROSSED THE MAJESTIC'S BOWS, ENDANGERING BOTH VESSELS.

London, May 24 - Captain Randle, of the American Line steamship Paris, has made his official report of the recent voyage of his ship from New-York. He reaffirmed all of the statements he made in his interview at Southampton yesterial, denying the stories toid by some of the Majestic's passing the stories toid by some of the Majestic's passing the stories toid by some of the Majestic's passing the stories of his ship having crossed the bows of the Majestic involving danger to both vessels. He is emphatic in his statement that the course of the Paris, while the latter kept on her course. The ships were half a mile apart, and there was at no time the slightest danger of a collision. The manager of the White Star Line, in an interview to-day, repudiated the idea of there having been a race between the Majestic and the Paris, and accounted for the alleged crossing of the Majestic's bows by saying that it was a case of the Majestic having dropped astern.

James A. Wright, jr., of the American Line, said vesterday: "There is no truth in the story that the Paris crossed the bows of the Majestic, as reported in yesterday morning's papers. The Majestic passed astern of the Paris, it was absolutely im-possible for the passengers to tell which of the steamers changed her course."

A LARGE STORE OF BOMES AND EXPLOSIVES SEIZED IN BELGIUM-AN ANARCHIST

EDITOR'S SENTENCE.

Brussels, May 24.-The police have discovered a arge quantity of dynamite cartridges, bombs and explosive materials hidden in a heap of rubbish in explosive materials hidden in a heap of rubbish in a sugar refinery at Hornu, near the French frontier. It is believed to be the secret store from which Anarchists concerned in the recent bomb explosions in Beigium procured their supplies. Paris, May 24.—The Anarchist Editor, Hinault, in Dijon, was sentenced to-day to serve two years in prison and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs for having published an article insulting the Army.

BUDGET BILL NOT TO BE DIVIDED. SIR JOHN LUBBOCH'S MOTION DEFEATED IN THE COMMONS, 161 TO 121.

London, May 24.-In the House of Comm London, May 24.—In the House of Commons day Sir John Lubbock, Liberai-Unionist Member for London University, moved that the Budget Committee be instructed to divide the bill in two parts. He contended that it was contrary to precedent to unite in the same measure provisions dealing with the revenue and the national debt. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposed the motion. He held that precedent justified the amalgamation of financial proposals. Such an amalgamation was necessary, he said, to keep the finances of the Government completely within the control of the House of Commons. The division of the bill would mean also a great waste of time.

Sir John Lubbock's motion was defeated by a vote of 161 to 121. A profitless debate followed. Several Opposition motions and amendments were rejected by majorities ranging from thirty to forty. The Government finally assented to Mr. Balfour's proposal to report progress, and the House adjourned. day Sir John Lubbock, Liberal-Unionist Member

SIX OPPOSED GIVING THE DUKE A DEGREE. London, May 24 .- The proposal to confer upon the Duke of York an honorary degree of the University of Cambridge was agreed to to-day by a vote of 137, to 6. Great surprise was expressed that there should have been any dissenting votes.

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS. London, May 24.—The body of Edmund Yates was cremated at Woking Cemetery to-day.

Berlin, May 24.—The Bundesrath has decided to increase the tariff by 50 per cent on all Spanish imports. The increase will go into effect immediately. The Spanish Government will enforce the maximum duty on all German imports. Warsaw. May 24.-It is reported that sev-deaths from cholera have occurred in this city.

Paris, May 24.—The "Figaro" says that Admiral Gervals will be delegated by the Government, as the representative of France, to attend the marriage of the Czarewitch to Princess Alix of Hesse. Dubl'n, May 24.—"The Irish Times" learns that Mr. Labouchere is to advance the capital necessary to start a daily newspaper in Dublin devoted to the interests of the Healyites. The policy of the paper will be aggressive. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1894.-TWELVE PAGES.

MORE BLOODSHED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPUTIES POUR A DEADLY FIRE FROM WIN CHESTER RIFLES INTO A MOB OF FOR-EIGNERS PROSPECTS OF MORE

Uniontown, Penn, May 24.-This morning the Stickle Hollow mine of the Washington Coal and Coke Company, midway between Fayette City and Layton Station, was the scene of the sides were in fighting shape, fifty armed deputies contending with a mob of from 1,500 to 2,000 strikers, armed with all kinds of guns. Five strikers are dead and eight or more wounded, and three deputies were wounded. A great many of the armed strikers were arrested by the guards.

The trouble has been brewing all the week. The mines were the only ones in the fourth pool that were running, and one hundred men were at work. Since Monday morning the miners have ongahela and Youghiogheny River mines, and about 200 of them remained all last night. Their threats of violence and the sight of so many guns in their possession alarmed the company. and the officials telegraphed Sheriff Wilhelm, at Uniontown, last night, for aid, and later sent a man on horseback with a report of the serious condition they were in. The Sheriff could get no more aid to them at that time, and believed that the armed guards under Captain John M.

The strikers marched about the plant all night and occupied all the roads leading to the works. When the men began coming to work at daylight to-day strikers stopped them and made a charge on the deputies with the intention promptly and stood their ground, each firing as Three of the deputies were wounded The plant is now thickly guarded by deputies, but no more trouble is looked for at Stickle Ho low. The strikers ran for home and in an house not a rioter was in sight. The mob was composed of foreigners.

ported, but was fought with as many guns or one side as on the other, and with as much firing workmen came to the strikers in the public road home. The workmen were about to comply with opened up the battle, in which there was volley after volley fired by each side at close range The strikers stood their ground while their comrades were falling, but their ammunition gave out, and they were forced to give up the field and flee to escape the rain of bullets from the Winchester rifles Another story says the strik-

firing as long as the fleeing strikers were in range.

The labor leaders are paralyzed at the turn affairs have taken. They refuse to talk about it it is thought no more attempts will be made to bring out those workmen unless a small army is raised. The miners went to work as usual this morning and the works continue running. Deputies are patrolling the place and no one is allowed in the vicinity of the works. It is reported that the Sheriff will make wholesale arrests of the leaders of the men for inciting them to riot and unlawful assemblage.

Mr. Rainey has ordered four Gatling guns for his plants, one will arrive to-day and will be put in position at once. The shells for the gun are already here.

To-day the situation at the Hill Farm mine, where the company has been defying the strikers and running full handed under the gaze of a camp of 390 strikers is alarming. At 2 o'clock 500 strikers from the southern end of the region marched to Hill Farm and Joined the men who have been camped there, and are now said to be planning an attack on the works. The plants are guarded by fifty deputy sheriffs. The strikers say they cannot expect to win as long as some plants are allowed to run, and are determined to force all the plants to shut down, regardless of the loss of life it may occasion. Superintendent Kimball, of the Hill Farm mine, is here getting out an injunction restraining the strikers from camping in or near the works.

A small outbreak took place at Fair Chance last night that, for a moment, threatened to be serious. A hundred strikers were marched to the depot to intercept any importations of new men, and took charge of five strangers who stepped off. They proved to be five men that Sheriff Wilhelm had sent there to act as deputies. They were made prisoners, and were being hustled off to the strikers' camp when they attracted the minutes, then gave up the prisoners and averted a conflict.

All the works about Fair Charge are running in good abape to-day. Kyle is operating with

All the works about Fair Charge are running in good shape to lay. Kyle is operating with more ovens in blast.

Informations were lodged to day against twelve officials of the Dunbar Furnace Company for unlawful detention, and warrants will be served this afternoon. The prosecutions were brought by strikers at Hill Farm Works, who left their tools in the mine when they struck. The company refuses to throw out tools or allow the miners to go in after them, and it is alleged that they have given the tools to new men to work

ers marched from Bradville westward through Latrobe. The mob was composed of foreigners and said they were going to the Whitney works

Connelisville, Penn., May 24.-At 1 o'clock this afternoon 700 strikers marched through this place on their way to Jimtown, four miles north, with the determination to force out the men at work there. They are unarmed, but more trouble is feared.

Strickler works on the Sewickley branch were waited on this morning by several hundred strik-ers and forced to come out.

New Kensington, Penn., May 24.-At 1 o'clock this morning 100 striking miners marched from Leechburg to J. R. Smith's coal works at Kelly's

A SURPRISE FOR MRS. CLIFFORD COD-DINGTON'S RELATIVES.

THEY ARE TRYING TO PROVE THAT SHE IS UN-

BEEN MARRIED TO JAMES W

The Sheriff's jury which is trying to determine whether Mrs. Alma Louise Coddington, of No. 44 East Sixty-sixth-st., is competent to attend to her property and her children convened yesterday | under guidance of Superintendent E. H. Lawal in the room of the Special Term of the Supreme learn that she had been married in the morning shaft has an output of 70,000 tons of cual a month, change and of the St. Nicholas Club, by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presourtroom, and was seated by his bride of the st., with his sister, Mrs. Julia Coddington, who is a sister-in-law of his wife. He is said to be ruddy complexion, and wears a flowing white He is well known about town, and is asserted to be a nephew of Augustus Schell,

possessed of a large estate. She is the daughter of the late Homer Morgan, who was known as one of the largest manipulators of real estate She was married to Clifford Coddington in 1878. About two years ago he died, and her estate was ncreased by \$25,000. Besides, she has one-sixth nterest in her mother-in-law's estate, valued

This application is made not only by her late usband's relatives, but also by her own relatives, who urge strenuously that she is an in-briate and that her conduct is prejudicial to

ebriate and that her conduct is prejudicial to the interests of her children, . . Mrs. Coddington, or, as she should now be called, Mrs. Fellows, contends that the entire proceeding is the result of a conspiracy among her dead husband's relatives, who are now endeavor-ing to get her portion in her mother-in-law's estate from her.

The news that Mrs. Coddington was married aused no end of comment among the host of electives and friends that literally swarmed into ecourtroom. Both families seemed to deprete the affair—"the unfortunate affair," they ermed it, in speaking of the matter. Gilect S. Coddington, in speaking for his side of is house, said. "I think it a most unfortunate courrence that Mr. Fellows should marry Mrs. oddington. I fear he has assumed a responsibility greater than he ever anticipated."

Miss Lulu Coddington, a daughter of Mrs. Fellows, who, it was claimed, was kidnapped by a nutt. Mrs. Goodwin, together with her sis-

lows, who, it was claimed, was kidnapped by her munt. Mrs. Goodwin, together with her sister Gladys, was in court yesterday. She is a bright young miss of fifteen. She asked particularly that the story of her being kidnapped be denied. "I was not kidnapped," she said. "I left my mother's house on my own account. I could not stay with mamma any longer. I took sister Gladys with me because she is so'young." It is contended by the relatives that it was Mrs. Fellows's habit to visit the large hotels in the city and remain there over night for the purpose, in a measure, of hiding her condition from her servants and relatives. To sustain this line of testimony, the clerka of several hotels were subpormad yesterday and each brought a huge register with him.

PROCEEDINGS REFORE THE SHERIFF'S JURY. The first witness called was John Bowden, a lerk of the Astor House. He testified that the respondent occupied Room No. 116 on the night of April 29, 1891. The woman who engaged the com were deep mourning and a heavy crep-cell, but despite that fact the witness said he testified that on April 22, 1894, a woman engaged Room No. 137 from him at the Hotel Savoy, of which he is the clerk. She remained one day, He could not identify the respondent as the

woman.

Wilton A. Bird, of the Grand Union Hotel, said that on May 1 a woman much like Mrs. Caddington-Fellows engaged a room and registered herself as Mrs. J. Lawrence, of Jersey

James Colvin, cashier of the Grand Union Hotel, was the next witness sworn. Mr. Colvin's sister was at one time a maid to Mrs. Coddington-fellows, and he gave his testimony refuctantly. He said that on the morning subsequent to her arrival at the hotel, as testined to by Mr. Bird, he received a measure from Mrs. Cod. Mr. Bird, he received a message from Mrs. Cod-dington-Fellows asking him to go up to see her. He went into the parlor and she told him that she wished him to take her home, as she had matters of business which she would like him to attend to for her.

of business which she would be for her.

"I thought she looked ill," said Colvin, "and I asked her if she had had her breakfast; she said she had not. I suggested that she go across the street 40 Purssell's and have breakfast. She asked me to accompany her and I did. During breakfast Mrs. Coddington told me she had great family troubles and she wanted me to help her straighten things out. I told her my duties at the hotel would not permit me to do so. During breakfast Mrs. Coddington took a drink of some liquor, I don't know what. I then suggested that she go home in a cab."

that she go home in a cab."

Q - You went out to get the cab? A - Yes.
Q - What sild you discover when you came back?
A - I don't understand.
Q - Did you not discover that drinks had been ordered in your absence? A - I did not.
Q - Did you not tell Mr. Goodwin yesterday that when you returned you found that the check for what was had was larger than you anticipated?
A - Yes; but the waiter might have made the mistake.
Q - Did you not tell Mr. Goodwin that the increase was caused by Mrs. Coddington ordering two whiskeys, while you were absent? A - No. How should I know? I was not there.
Q - On the sanctity of your oath will you say Mrs. Coddington was not under the induces of liquor that day? A - If you will permit me I will say that I know Mrs. Coddington had been drinking; but I think she was able to take care of herself.

Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Mary Wenzer and Mrs. Fullman, professional nurses, told of their atentions to Mrs. Coddington during her illness, all of which were due, they said, to inebricty.

all of which were due, they said, to inebriety.

Mrs. Coddington was allowed to have beer for lunch and whiskey and champagne for dinner, by the physician's orders.

A huge stack of Park & Tilford's ledgers were then brought out for Robert J. Kennedy, the superintendent of their Fifty-ninth-st. branch, to testify from as to the amount of liquor consumed by Mrs. Coddington, but as Mr. Kennedy could not vouch that some of the liquor was not ordered by the servants for themselves, he was not allowed to testify.

Mrs. Henrietta Butler, of No. 42 East Sixty-sixth-st., a neighbor of Mrs. Coddington-Fellows's, said that on one occasion the respondent came to her house clad only in a black wrapper. Soon afterward Miss Lulu Coddington came and took her mother away.

Dr. George H. Butler, husband of the preceding witness, told of how the respondent called to see him one day and asked him to give her a glass of wine. He refused to give it to her, because he saw she was much excited and not well.

The hearing was then adjourned until next Monday.

The news of Mr. Fellows's marriage created

he saw she was much excited and not well.

The hearing was then adjourned until next Monday.

The news of Mr. Fellows's marriage created a "small sensation in the clubs last night. "Uncle James." as he is affectionately known by his many friends, had never been suspected of matrimonial intentions. When a Tribune reporter gave the news to many of his friends last night, it was received with unfeigned surprise. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, who performed the ceremony, refused to say anything last night further than that he had married the couple at about 10:39 o'clock in the forenoon.

about 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. Fellows and Mrs. Fellows did not leave town, but where they went could not be discovered last night. At his home it was said that he "did not live there."

He is popular both in business and club

NEW-YORK MEN IN DANGER.

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF A PARTY OF COAL DEALERS.

A BOILER EXPLOSION IMPRISONED THEM IN A SHAFT 1,000 FEET DEEP-A PERILOUS CLIMB TO SAFETY-SOME FAINTED.

Philadelphia, May 24.-A dispatch to "The Telegraph" from Wilkesbarre says that the whole city was thrown into excitement this morning when word spread that one of the boilers at the South Wilkesbarre shaft had exploded. At 9 o'clock 125 members of the New-York Retail and other officials of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, to inspect the workings of the South Wilkesbarre shaft and breakers, This and the great breaker has a capacity of 4,000 Nine of the party had descended the shaft, which is 1,000 feet deep. Nine others were on the carriage, 500 feet down. Others of the

party, including the superintendent, were waiting to descend. At that instant a fearful concussion shook the air. One of a nest of eighteen boilers had exabout fifty years old, is of large stature, has a ploded. It tore away the side and top of the boiler-house, and the huge cylinder went sailing high over the heads of the party. boiler struck against the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad 800 feet away. Crowds rushed to the botler-house expecting to find a dozen dead men, but the two firemen who were inside were unhurt.

But a new and terrible danger appeared. There were 400 workmen inside the mine, and the explosion had paralyzed the hoisting power and the big ventilator. The high-pressure botlers were

big ventilator. The high-pressure boilers were uninjured, but they only furnished power for No. 3 shaft, 300 feet away. The mines are the most gaseous in the world, and half an hour inside meant death with the fans stopped. The carriage descending with nine of the New-York men had stuck 500 feet down. The workmen inside at once noted the stoppage of the air current. They rushed to the foot of the shaft and instructed the visitors that they must climb structed the visitors that they must climb straight up the cribbing to the surface.

Some demurred, thinking it to be certain death, but others grasped the crossbars nalied to the side timbers and toiled slowly up 1,000 feet to the surface, assisted and encouraged by the miners. Ropes were lowered to help the party on the carriage to get up. A thousand people had collected around the shaft. As the men began to swarm out the crowd cheered wildly, expecting, however, to hear that some one had lost his hold and fallen to be crushed to a shapelers mass. But all had clung fast. Some fainted as soon as they reached the surface. At noon all the New-York men were safely out, and all but a few miners, while workmen were busy repairing breaks in the steam pipes. but a few miners, while workmen were busy re-pairing breaks in the steam pipes. Among the New-Yorkers who went down the

Among the New-Yorkers who went down the shaft were A. F. Rice, H. Lucas, P. H. Rafferty, W. J. Conyingham, M. Statts, Philip Burke, Frank Burke, T. F. Farrell, Patrick Curtis, W. F. Moller, John Galt, John Mayford, William Brennan and H. Lange, The Burkes are old men and heavy, and they got up with difficulty, Lange, another old man, gasped, as he reached the surface, "Telegraph my family I'm safe," and then fainted. Brennan, a very stout man, had great difficulty in getting through small holes in the ascent. A laborer who passed him gave him a sip of coffee at the peril of his own life, holding on with one hand. Brennan said he would have given half his fortune for a good drink of whiskey on the way up.

drink of whiskey on the way up.

The party of coal dealers left this city at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning over the New-Jersey Central Haliroad for the Pennsylvania coal regions. They are on the annual excursion of the members of the Retail Coal Exchange. George Eltz, of No. 513 West Fifty-fourth-st., acted as manager of the excursion. Among others in the party were James B. Lathrop, James B. Lacken, Joseph Gordon, Charles Mott, Lewis Mueller, Charles Leonard, Charles Davis, George Leonard, C. W. Dilford and Measrs, Rojand, Broadhead, Eilery, Cale and Rice.

At the home of Mr. Eiz, No. 128 West Sixty-first-st., it was said last evening that a telegram had been received saying that the Coal Exchange party was safe, and that it would return to New-York by midnight to-night. Other members of the party sent similar telegrams to their friends.

SOON TO BE REORGANIZED.

THE DISHANDED SOTH WILL PROBABLY RESUME ITS PRIVILEGES AS A REGIMENT.

Albany, May 24.—The reconstruction of the 69th Regiment of New-York City is only an affair of a On the disbandment of this regiment several

months ago five of the companies were formed into months ago five of the companies were formed into a battalion, with Major Duffy as commandant. Eight companies is the requisite strength for the formation of a regiment. Another company will be added to the battalion by the mustering in of a stath company on Monday night. The expectation now is to have the other two companies mustered in as soon as possible, so that the 6th may resume its place in the National Guard as a regiment. Having such action in view, Major Duffy, Judge Ryan. Senator O'Sullivan and Cornelius O'Reilly called upon Governor Flower and Adjutant-General Porter to-day and talked the subject over. The Adjutant-General was requested by the Governor to report later his views on the subject. The Adjutant-General is of the opinion that it will be only a short time before the organization will resume its regimental privileges. regimental privileges.
General Martin T. McMahon and Colonel Knox are prominently mentioned for the colonelcy of the reorganized regiment.

SHE THREW HER NEW STEPMOTHER OUT.

UNHAUPY EXPERIENCE OF MRS. VOLP IN HER FIFTH MATRIMONIAL VENTURE-WEDDED

IN A LIQUOR-STORE.

An unusual marriage took place on Jersey City Heights at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, the groom, Jacob Volp, of No. 105 Sherman-aye., being neventy-two years old, and the bride, Barbaretta Wagner, of No. 104 Oakland-ave., sixty-two. The wedding took place in the rear room of a liquor store at Sherman-ave, and Griffith-st., and the Rev. R. A. Haafer, pastor of St. Trinitatas's Evangelical

Church, officiated.

At midnight Volp took his bride home, but his At midnight Volp took his bride home, but his daughter put her stepmother out and locked the door. Mrs. Volp shouted until a crowd gathered, and then the police came and escorted her to her old home, where she still remains. Volp's wife died in January. Mrs. Volp had been married four times before her latest marriage. Volp gave as a reason for marrying Mrs. Wagner that his daughter abused him, and he wanted some one to take care of him. The young woman denies this, and says that Mrs. Wagner married her father to get his property away from him. The Rev. Mr. Haafer says he married the couple, but he refuses to talk of the matter. He says, however, that he received no fee, but that Volp promised him \$10. He also says he will not issue a certificate until the fee is paid.

Cripple Creek, Col., May 24—A half interest in the Caledonia mine has been sold to Williard Ward, S. Dickson and Dr. Ward, of New-York City.

Boise, Idaho, May 24.—The cornerstone of the State Soldiers' Home was laid here yesterday under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The occasion was celebrated by the largest crowd ever assembled in Idaho. The home will accommodate

Glens Falls, N. Y., May 24.—About forty skeletons of white men have been unearthed by workmen building a new road at Caldwell, near Fort William Henry. The place where they were found appears to have been a burying ground used after the French and Indian war in 175. More skeletons are being dug up.

Springfield, Mass., May 24.—In the Superior Court to-day Daniel J. Cote, alias Goodman, the diamond trunk robber, brought here from Rochester, N. Y., changed his plea to guilty, and was sentenced to four years in State Frison. Parker, his alleged accomplice, was allowed to go.

St. Louis, May 24.—A distinct earthquake shool was felt in the West End last night. Severa persons returning from the theatre about munight experienced a jarring sensation, which lasted about two seconds. Telegrams from Murphysboro, Ill. and Cape Girardeau, Mo., state that similar shocks were felt at those and surrounding places at about the same time.

Hartford, Conn., May 24.—Judge Shumway, of the Superior Court, has handed down a decision in favor of the School Board of New-Britain in the suit brought to compel the admission of unvaccinated children to the public school. The Judge finds that the law authorizing the School Board to order all school children vaccinated, and to exclude; those not vaccinated from the schools, is constitutional.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. M'CLAVE'S DENIALS.

HE SAYS HE TOOK NO BRIBES.

MR. NICOLL, HIS COUNSEL, CROSS-EX-

AMINES HIM.

GIDEON GRANGER'S RECORD-H. WALTER WEEL A WITNESS REFORE THE LEXOW COM-

> TROUBLE AND THE AUDI-· ENCE MUCH AMUSE-

The Lexow Committee of the State Senate which is investigating the Police Department, having put in four days of good, hard work this week, adjourned late yesterday afternoon until next Tuesday. Police Commissioner John Mc-Clave, who had been a witness fully half this time, at last finished his testimony. Nicoll, his counsel, cross-examined him to give charges made by Gideon Granger, his former sonin-law, and those which were to be inferred from John W. Goff's questions. Mr. McClave's denials were emphatic, complete and sweeping. He said he had never received a dollar, directly or indirectly, for appointing, promoting or transof his family, business and political life. The missing Granger, he declared, was a scoundred who ought to be in prison for numerous crimes, including the uttering of a score of forget Mr. McClave said he had spent \$20,000 to save him from prosecution, for his daughter's

Several other witnesses were called. H. Walter Webb told of having lent \$300 to a man who was a candidate for the police force. Mr. Webb did not know to what use the money was to be put, but knew that the man was now a policeman This policeman was also a witness, but the hear-ing adjourned before his examination could be finished.

A comedy element was furnished by Mrs. Julia Mahony, an old Fourth Warder, who, it was believed, had paid some one to have her sons appointed to the police force. For a long time she refused to be sworn as a witness. She gave a dozen reasons for her obstinacy, of varying degrees of irrelevancy. For one thing, she did not want to take an oath because she was over seventy years old; for another, she had never taken one before. ness and his knowledge of human nature over-came her objections. He was presiding in the absence of Senator Lexow. He said that she would be arrested if she persisted in her re-fusal, and at last she gave in. Her testimony, however, bore no mark of sincerity, and was

A LONG SESSION WAS HELD.

MR. M'CLAVE WAS STILL A WITNESS.

MRS. MAHANY, LONG OF THE FOURTH WARE LUCTANT TO TESTIFY-SENATOR O'CON-

> NOR OVERCAME HER OBSTINACY WITH A DISPLAY OF

"Uncle Dan" Bradley's smiling face appeared in other Senators arrived there, and he spent the time conversation with his friends. By "Uncle Dan" for everybody is a friend of Senator Bradley 'Lexow won't be here to-day," said he. seventeen cases in court this week. His law bust Don't know but what I'll have to be investigated myself. My son paid off a mortgage on a house a few days ago, and I think a cigar business in which I have an interest is more flourishing than usual, It would sound bad in court that all this happened while this investigation was going on, wouldn't it?"

Bradley can. Pound and Robertson at 10:30 o'clock, and the sesthe committee has been at work. Among those who

figure towered above everybody else. H. WALTER WEBB ON THE STAND. Mr. Goff asked permission of the committee to take the evidence of a business man whose time was valuable. He then called H. Walter Webb, third vice-president of the New-York Central Railroad. Q. (By Mr. Goff)—in the early part of 1894 did you give money to any person who was an applicant for

a position on the police force? A.—No. Q.—Or give a check to him? A.—No. I am anwering in this way on account of the time. Mr. Goff-Well, whenever it was? A .- About year ago I was interested in a young man, who asked me to loan him \$300.
Q.-Did you know of his application? A.-Yes.

Q .- How long before you loaned him the money did ou know of his application? A .- Two, three or our months, I cannot say exactly. Q .- Did you sign his application? A .- I did.

Q .- What did he say to you when he asked for the loan? A .- Nothing. He merely asked me for Q .- Did he tell you what he wanted it for? A .-

Q.-Did he say nothing by which you could understand what he wanted the money for? A.-No.
Q.-Were you aware that the money was to er

not know anything about it.

Q.—What was his name? A.—Patrick Shea. Q .- Was he appointed after you gave him the money? A.—Yes.
Q.—How soon? A.—I do not know how soon. I first knew of his appointment three or four weeks

after I gave him the money. Q.—Who informed you? A.—Some of my family met him on the street in uniform.
Q.—Has he repaid you the money? A.—Three or

Q.—Has he repaid you the money? A.—Three or four months after that he paid me \$120 or \$125. Soon after he paid me \$160 more. I am not certain whether he has paid the balance.
Q.—Where is he stationed? A.—Near Forty-second-st, and Fifth-ave.
Q.—On the east side? A.—I should judge so. My children have seen him there.
Q.—When he paid you the sums did he ever say anything about his appointment? A.—No.
Q.—When he applied for the loan did he say anything about the difficulty of getting on the police force? A.—He said it took a long time. He had resigned from the service of the New-York Central.

HE NEFDED THE LOAN GREATLY. Q .- Did he say the money would facilitate his ap-

cintment? A .- No. Simply that he was in great the money had he resigned from the service of the New-York Central? A.-Three or four months.

New-York Central? A.—Three or four months.

Q.—Had he been out of employment? A.—Yes.
Q.—Was he married? A.—No.
Q.—Had he any mens of livelihood? A.—No. I want to add that the reason I loaned him the money was that he was in need, and his mother was dependent upon him for support. My wife and family were interested in his mother. I wrote to Mr. McClave, strongly urging his appointment if it could be obtained. I had known Mr. McClave for four or five years.

Q.—Had you ever written a letter to Mr. McClave hefore? A.—I think not. I may have signed an application.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Was it on the suggestion of Shea that you wrote to Mr. McClave? A.—Yes. I think he asked me if I knew any of the Police Commissioners. I said I knew Mr. McClave and he asked me to write to him.

MR. McClave FREE OF PERSONAL TAXES.

MR. M'CLAVE FREE OF PERSONAL TAXES. Mr. Webb was then excused, and Mr. McClave

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Do you remember the name of he policeman mentioned by Mr. Webb? A.—No. Q.—Do you remember receiving a letter from Mr. Webb? A.—I think I received a letter from Mr. Webb as well as one from Dr. Seward Webb, but I do not remember about them particularly.

Q.—In stating the valuation of your property the other day, how did you separate the real from the

Continued on Third Page.

It was not a one-sided battle as at first re-

deputy stepped forward and shot a man who had stumbled and fallen into a ditch, killing him instantly. This was the signal for a general fuellinde from the deputies. Three times they fired into the air, and then discharged their Winchesters into the body of strikers which had not left the public road. The strikers fired but a few ghots, and then broke and ran for a wheat field above the works. The denuties continued

and said they were going to the Whitney works to force out the men. These works were recently started with negro miners. There is a large force of deputies there. After getting through at Whitney they will return to camp near this place. The strikers are using violence in many instances. Unwilling miners are forced to join the ranks and would-be deserters are clubbed into submission. The Derry Coal and Coke Works will not be started again before next Monday. The strikers are determined and say nothing.

Greensburg, Penn., May 24.-The miners at the

station and forced the thirty miners to stop work. This cuts off the fuel supply of the Al-